

9.4 COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2013 / 2014**Information Only - No Decision Required**

Report To:	Environment and Planning Committee
Meeting Date:	21 August 2014
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1 Summary

- 1.1 Tasman District Council operates tailored Resource Management monitoring programmes focusing the core of its efforts on the range of activities seen as significant to the district either in terms of environmental resources, actual or potential adverse effects or community interest. Council also provides a 24 hour complaint response and undertakes a range of enforcement actions in response to detected non-compliance.
- 1.2 Tasman District Council's Compliance & Enforcement section is tasked to undertake these activities and this report summarises this programme of work for the period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014. Noise compliance is reported through the Regulatory section of Council and is not covered in this report.

2 Draft Resolution

That the Environment and Planning Committee receives the Compliance and Enforcement Annual Report 2013 / 2014 REP14-0806.

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2013 / 2014**3 Purpose of the Report**

- 3.1 This report summarises Tasman District Council's Compliance & Enforcement Sections programme of work and performance for the period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014. The report outlines consent monitoring performance, complaint and enforcement response over the period and serves in part to meet Council's obligations under section 35 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
- 3.2 This annual report does not attempt to report on effectiveness and implementation of the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP) rules, consents, or state of the environment monitoring.
- 3.3 The structure of the report is as follows:
- Section 2 Outlines current compliance structure and programmes
 - Section 3 Reports on performance with consent/permitted activity monitoring
 - Section 4 Reports on complaint response for the period
 - Section 5 Reports on enforcement activity for the period

4 Compliance Monitoring Programmes

- 4.1 Tasman District Council has operated targeted Resource Management monitoring programmes for a number of years focussing the core of its efforts on the range of activities seen as significantly impacting on the district either in terms of resource use, potential environmental effects or community interest. Noise compliance is carried out by the Regulatory section of Council and is not covered in this report.
- 4.2 Targeted monitoring programmes allow for structured and consistent effects based monitoring and efficient use of available resources. They provide the ability to report individual compliance performance with rules or resource consents along with district wide activity performance. It also allows Council the ability to identify trends and issues and respond appropriately with additional resourcing or enforcement strategies.
- 4.3 Currently seven warranted officers and an administrator under the direction of a Co-ordinator form the Compliance section. Compliance Officers are assigned and have direct responsibility for managing and reporting outcomes under their individual portfolios. Each Compliance Officer holds a number of portfolios.
- 4.4 These monitoring programmes are subject to review and are currently undergoing that process.

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2013 / 2014

RMA Section	Compliance Programme
9	Land based aggregate extractions.
	Remote Signage
	Mining
	District Land Use
	Tracking/Earthworks
	Forestry
	Hazardous Facilities (HF)
	Bores
12	Aquaculture
	Moorings
	Coastal Structures and occupations
13	Waterway structures
	River maintenance works
	Diversions/flood protection
14	Surface water
	Metered Groundwater takes
	Hydroelectric generation
15	Dairy Shed Effluent
	On - site Domestic Wastewater
	Air Discharges
	Timber treatment
	Stormwater discharges
	Chemicals/pesticides

Table 1: Current monitoring programme in Tasman District

- 4.5 Underlying each programme is a suite of monitoring strategies established to prevent or control significant actual and potential risk of adverse effect to environmental or public health. These activity targets cover both consented and permitted activities occurring in the district. Table two below outlines some of these specific targets in detail.

Programme	Activity Targets
Land based Aggregate extraction	Working extraction size, discharges, backfill, Water usage
Forestry	Earthworks and Tracking, Soil management, Sediment discharge controls and structures
Land Disturbance	Earthworks, Sediment and erosion controls
On site Wastewater Systems	Discharge quality and volumes, "special wastewater zones performance" setbacks, installation
Aerial 1080 discharges	Boundary restrictions, reporting
Water Metering	Groundwater and surface-water metering returns, water permits and usage
Farm Dairy effluent	Dairy effluent discharges, Impact monitoring programs, Clean Streams Accord targets
Dairy processors	Air, land and water discharge consents Water Permits Land Use consents

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2013 / 2014

Programme	Activity Targets
	Hazardous Facility consents
Timber treatment plants	Land Use consents Air and land discharge consents Hazardous Facility consents
Fish processing plants	Water discharge consents Land use consents Permitted activities
Council Global Activities	Earthworks and roading consents River works consent Wastewater treatment plants Coastal works permits Land use permits Hazardous Facility consents Biosolids/solid waste

Table 2: Tasman District Council Compliance programme activity targets

- 4.6 Compliance officers responsible for these programmes develop a comprehensive strategy of programme and data management. They are also required to develop an effective working relationship with industry and users and participate in liaison committees if set up.

Compliance Grading

- 4.7 At the completion of any consent monitoring a grade is assigned reflecting the status or level of compliance. This grading system provides assistance to the compliance section in determining monitoring and enforcement response strategies for individual consent holders and also across activity sectors.

Grade 1	Full compliance
Grade 2	Non - compliance. Nil or minor adverse effect
Grade 3	Non - compliance. Moderate adverse effect
Grade 4	Non - compliance. Significant adverse effect
Grade 5	Not actively monitored
Grade 6	Not operational at time of visit
Grade 7	Not given effect to
Grade 8	Not being exercised

Table 3: Consent compliance grading system.

5 Summary of Consent and Permitted Activity Monitoring in Tasman District 2012/13

- 5.1 Over the 2013/14 year a total of 963 (1453) resource consents and targeted permitted activities (water metered consents excluded) were monitored and reported on. Of these, 95 consents were not physically monitored, not active or had yet to be given effect to at time of inspection. Of the consents that were active at the time of inspection overall compliance

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2013 / 2014

dipped from last year with 60% (73% last period) complying with consent or plan rule requirements. Of the remainder 22% (18% last period) showed non-compliance that had nil or minor adverse effect requiring no or limited enforcement action. These are the technical non-compliances such as failure to submit documents or to notify according to conditions of consent and were mostly dealt with through written directives. The remaining 17% (9% last period) recorded non-compliance with either moderate to significant effect that required more direct enforcement action. Both of these categories were up on last year.

Compliance rating	Y13/14	Y12/13
1. Fully complying	526	992
2. Non - compliance. Nil or minor adverse effect	198	253
3. Non - compliance. Moderate adverse effect	65	61
4. Non - compliance. Significant adverse effect	79	64

Table 4: Consent and targeted permitted activity compliance performance for current year including comparison to last

Land Use

- 5.2 Tasman District Council processes a large number of land use consents each year. As a unitary authority it serves both as a regional and territorial authority in controlling land based activities occurring within its district. These “land use” activities are controlled through the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP) either through zone based rules designed to protect and preserve the specific character of the areas or activity based sections of the plan. These rules control a wide range of activities such as buildings and structures through to land disturbance activities such as quarrying and mining.

District Land Use
Compliance Summary

- 5.3 Many of the consents monitored under this category related to building activities such as building setbacks, access ways and non residential activities such as home occupations. During this reporting period 51 (62)* resource consents were monitored with the following results.

Fully Complying (1)	Minor non-compliance (2)	Moderate non-compliance (3)	Significant Non-compliance (4)	Not actively monitored (5)	Not operational at visit (6)	Not given effect to (7)	Not exercised (8)
29	9	1	0	2	3	6	1

* Denotes last year's figures in brackets

Quarries, Mining and Land Based Aggregate Extraction.

- 5.4 Quarrying, mining and gravel extractions disturb vegetation and landforms and have the potential to adversely affect ground and surface waters if not properly managed. Poor rehabilitation of a site once a resource has been extracted can leave a lasting impact on an area particularly if soils are lost.

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2013 / 2014

5.5 In Tasman District other than the very small scale (<50 m³), all quarrying, mining and land based aggregate extractions require a resource consent for the land use. Consent conditions typically look to control effects such as sediment and erosion, visual impact, vehicle movements and noise. Usually a discharge permit will also be issued to deal with any discharge effects.

Compliance Summary

5.6 There are now only 32 consented quarries and land based aggregate operations in the Tasman District with many having ceased operation. As with other years the larger scale operations were the focus of attention. The remainder are typically small quarries or isolated operations spread around the district. During the period 13 (20) consents were monitored with the following results.

Fully Complying (1)	Minor non-compliance (2)	Moderate non-compliance (3)	Significant Non-compliance (4)	Not actively monitored (5)	Not operational at visit (6)	Not given effect to (7)	Not exercised (8)
3	4	4	0	0	0	1	1

5.7 Whilst many of those inspected were fully complying the one issue of non-compliance was associated with use of demolition waste as backfill material in breach of consent conditions.

Signage

5.8 Uncontrolled signage on roads and frontages can provide driver distraction, conflict with traffic signs or in the case of sandwich boards provide a safety hazard for pedestrians on footpaths. In the rural areas the proliferation of signs can significantly detract from the visual amenity provided by the many scenic areas of the district. For at reason we actively monitor the use of outdoor signs.

Compliance Summary

5.9 Council implemented a dedicated signs monitoring programme several years ago after the proliferation of unauthorised signage in Takaka and Murchison prompted frequent complaints. The focus of the monitoring program has been on “remote” signs that are located away from the property or where an activity includes signage. As with last year little consented signage required monitoring and unauthorised signage was the primary focus in this area.

Fully Complying (1)	Minor non-compliance (2)	Moderate non-compliance (3)	Significant Non-compliance (4)	Not actively monitored (5)	Not operational at visit (6)	Not given effect to (7)	Not exercised (8)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Land Disturbance, Tracking and Earthworks

5.10 Land disturbance and earthworks can result in the loss of soil through wind or water erosion or result in significant adverse effect on fresh and coastal waters as a result of sediment transport from the disturbed site during rainfall events. This is a significant problem on certain soil classes in the Tasman district. The TRMP specifies two land disturbance areas. Land Disturbance 1 comprises all dry land in Tasman District outside of Land Disturbance

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2013 / 2014

Area 2 and forms the majority of the land area in the district. Land Disturbance Area 2 covers the highly erodible and vulnerable Separation Point Granite area and stricter rules apply.

- 5.11 In Tasman District small scale land disturbance including re-contouring, tracking and earthworks is a permitted activity subject to certain conditions. Any activity outside of these permitted rules requires a resource consent and will be monitored as part of a specific programme.

Compliance Summary

- 5.12 There were 46 (40) resource consents monitored during this period. Wide ranging in their scale and nature the department monitored some significant recontouring of rural private property, various earthworks associated with subdivisions right down to industrial site redevelopment. Principal focus was on ensuring provision of erosion and sediment control plans and adequate management of effects of stormwater and sediment discharge.

Fully Complying (1)	Minor non-compliance (2)	Moderate non-compliance (3)	Significant non-compliance (4)	Not actively monitored (5)	Not operational at visit (6)	Not given effect to (7)	Not exercised (8)
19	20	2	0	0	2	3	0

Forestry

- 5.13 While predominantly restricted to the rural zones, plantation forestry has the potential to adversely impact on waterways and also residential areas in some places during harvest operations. While plantation forestry is in itself a permitted activity many companies hold a suite of resource consents to undertake particular types of works and Council actively monitors this sector.

Compliance Summary

- **Nelson Forests Ltd**

Nelson Forests Ltd hold a number of consents including global resource consent for the placement of structures in and over waterways in their forestry estates. The company operates their Separation Point Granite management plan and their environmental working committee to which compliance staff participate.

- **Hancock Forest Management (NZ) Ltd**

Hancock's Forest Management Ltd own the timber and cutting rights to timber formerly owned by Carter Holt Harvey (CHH) who still own land. Hancock's works closely with Council Compliance staff on matters such as consent compliance, best practice and environmental initiatives.

- **Tasman Bay Forests Company Ltd**

Tasman Bay Forests Company hold the cutting rights to what was Rayonier NZ Limited who administered local crown owned forest.

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2013 / 2014

- **Tasman District Council**

Tasman District Council currently owns approximately 2,800 hectares of commercial plantation forest in the district. This is managed by PF Olsen.

- **Other Forestry Companies**

5.14 There are a number of smaller forestry companies and private owners in the Tasman District. Often, the activities of these smaller companies do not come to the attention of Council staff until either a complaint is made, or passing staff identify an activity and investigate. While smaller in scale, attention is given to these smaller operations as and when identified as their limited resources and use of smaller, often out of district, contractor's increases risk of adverse effects on soils and waterways from the tracking and harvest operations.

Hazardous Facilities

5.15 Tasman District has a number of industries where storage and use of hazardous substances presents a clearly identified environmental risk. All hazardous sites are required to undergo a Hazardous facility Screening Procedure (HFSP) which determines if the site is a permitted activity or requires resource consent.

5.16 Over recent years in conjunction with Councils hazardous substance advisor, compliance officers have conducted comprehensive surveys of the hazardous sites in the district and operate a programme of monitoring including a dedicated database. At last survey 59 sites operate as consented activities and 129 are recorded permitted activity sites however this is considered inaccurate given changes in the districts business. A new survey is scheduled for the 2014/2015 year.

Compliance Summary

A total of three (6) resource consented sites were monitored over the period with the following results.

Fully Complying (1)	Minor non-compliance (2)	Moderate non-compliance (3)	Significant non-compliance (4)	Not actively monitored (5)	Not operational at visit (6)	Not given effect to (7)	Not exercised (8)
2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bores

5.17 Bore construction has the potential to adversely impact on groundwater unless controlled and managed appropriately. Shallow bores no deeper than 8m are a permitted activity provided they meet certain conditions such as location and construction. These are not monitored under the compliance programme. Any activity outside of these conditions requires a resource consent and is subject to monitoring.

Compliance Summary

There were 25 (30) resource consents monitored in the period.

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2013 / 2014

Fully Complying (1)	Minor non-compliance (2)	Moderate non-compliance (3)	Significant non-compliance (4)	Not actively monitored (5)	Not operational at visit (6)	Not given effect to (7)	Not exercised (8)
18	2	0	0	0	0	4	1

Coastal

- 5.18 Aquaculture Marine Areas exist in both Tasman and Golden Bays. Tailored monitoring programs for spat farming and mussel farms have been in existence for over eight years and are routinely monitored.
- 5.19 A coastal structures and coastal disturbances monitoring programme exists although not fully resourced at present and consents are monitored as and when resources permit with complaints or notifications the principal trigger to monitoring of these activities.

Aquaculture

- 5.20 Structures associated with aquaculture often occupy significant areas of the coastal marine area and have potential to impact adversely on amenity values and the safe and unobstructed passage of vessels. Monitoring of the effects on marine ecosystems from aquaculture is required and for that reason a specific programme is in place for aquaculture monitoring.
- 5.21 In Tasman District activities relating to aquaculture such as occupation and disturbance of the bed require a resource consent. Consent holders are required to undertake mussel farming and mussel and scallop spat catching within the designated Aquaculture Marine Areas (AMAs) sub zones.

Compliance Summary

- 5.22 A number of marine farming consortiums operate farms and mussel and spat catching operations in Golden and Tasman bays. Alongside the permanent farms spat catching occurred in the three AMAs in 2013/14.
- 5.23 Monitoring inspections target such matters as location, layout and day and night navigational safety requirements and gear removal at end of season and is generally undertaken three times per year - soon after spat catching gear is installed at the beginning of the season, mid season, and after gear removal at the end of the season. Some casual monitoring by the Harbour Master also occurs when circumstances permit.
- 5.24 A summary of the monitoring over the season is as follows.

- **Tasman Mussels Limited**

Holds consents to occupy and disturb the coastal marine area for the purposes of farming green-lipped mussels within a 477.21 hectare site in Tasman Bay.

This company was operating in AMA 3 (Te Kumara) farming and spat catching in association with Challenger. Minor non-compliance with navigational lighting requirements was recorded.

- **Challenger Scallop Enhancement Company**

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2013 / 2014

This company is consented to place structures and lines on the seabed seasonally in both Tasman and Golden Bays.

Challenger placed gear in Golden Bay but not in Tasman Bay this reporting period. Fully complied with all consent conditions

- **The Ringroad Consortium**

This consortium is consented to occupy the coastal marine areas for the purpose of marine farming in both Tasman and Golden Bays and holds a number of consents.

Operating in both Golden Bay AMA 2 (Puramakau) and Tasman Bay AMA 3 (Te Kumara) this year farming and spat catching for mussel and scallops. Minor non-compliance with navigational aids recorded

- **Golden Bay Marine Farms Consortium**

This is a consortium made up of a dozen or so individual consent holders authorised to place structures and lines individually, but in a defined block off Collingwood, Golden Bay for the purpose of farming and catching mussel spat.

Operating in AMA 1 (Waikato) this year with farms and mussel spat lines. Fully complied

- **Waitapu Fishing Company Ltd**

Waitapu Fishing Company own two of the six Wainui Bay sites where they operate a permanent mussel farm occupying 3 hectares offshore of Wainui Bay. Several site inspections occurred during the 2013/14 year. The company fully complied with their consents

- **MacLabs**

Company has consent to farm in AMA3 (Tasman Bay) as well as one of the six sites in Wainui Bay.

Overall it was minor non compliance with matters such as lighting or lines outside the consented area that occurred during this period - often after rough weather. Consent holders responded to these in a timely fashion. All navigational aids (lights and buoys) (other than at Wainui) are installed and maintained by The Apple Buoys Ltd who was quick to respond to issues raised.

Coastal structures and disturbances

- 5.25 Structures, moorings, reclamations and disturbances can affect the natural character of the coastal area by adversely affecting natural coastal processes, habitats and the scenic values the area offers.

Compliance Summary

During the period a total of 16 (31) coastal consents were monitored. Moorings were the focus of attention with a significant amount of work being put into monitoring and communicating with mooring owners by the harbourmaster.

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2013 / 2014

Fully Complying (1)	Minor non-compliance (2)	Moderate non-compliance (3)	Significant Non-compliance (4)	Not actively monitored (5)	Not operational at visit (6)	Not given effect to (7)	Not exercised (8)
5	8	1	0	0	2	0	0

Rivers and Lakes

5.26 Priority is given to monitoring large scale activities such as the gravel takes and river maintenance works occurring under consent. Consented diversions and flood protection works also receive focus however the main driver in recent years has been the clearing and maintenance of watercourses which has been driven by flooding effects and public complaint.

Gravel Extraction

5.27 Gravel extraction can have significant adverse effects on such things as stability of river channels and associated river control structures, groundwater recharge, water quality, freshwater habitats and amenity values. The Compliance Department closely monitors river based gravel extraction.

Compliance Summary

5.28 In the 2013/14 year monitoring occurred on five consented activities around the district. There a few river based extraction sites around the district, predominantly within the Buller River. Overall compliance with conditions was good with issues around timely gravel returns and notifications.

5.29 Of the resource consents monitored the level of reported compliance was as follows:

Fully Complying (1)	Minor non-compliance (2)	Moderate non-compliance (3)	Significant Non-compliance (4)	Not actively monitored (5)	Not operational at visit (6)	Not given effect to (7)	Not exercised (8)
4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Tasman District Council Global River Works Consent

5.30 The Tasman District Council Asset Engineering Department holds a global resource consent which allows gravel abstraction as part of its river protection and management work. This allows abstraction of up to a maximum of 40000 m³ of gravel from Tasman District rivers in any one year. The abstraction of the gravel must be part of the river maintenance program detailed in the annual plan and made available to stakeholders at the beginning of each financial year.

5.31 The consent holder is required to supply returns and give prior notice of gravel extraction from a river beach before work occurs. This information is then supplied to key stakeholders (upon request) for comment.

Gold Extraction

5.32 No river based gold mining operations were active or monitored during the period.

Fully Complying	Minor non-	Moderate non-	Significant Non-	Not actively	Not operationa	Not given effect to	Not exercised

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2013 / 2014

(1)	compliance (2)	compliance (3)	compliance (4)	monitored (5)	at visit (6)	(7)	(8)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Structures in watercourses

- 5.33 Structures and other works in the bed of a river can have significant adverse effects on the physical and ecological processes occurring in that river system. Of particular significance in this district is a loss of effectiveness or stability of river channels resulting in erosion or inundation of surrounding land in flood events. Likewise of major concern is the effect structures may present to the safety and enjoyment of recreational users. As a result a dedicated monitoring programme exists for this type of activity.

Compliance Summary

- 5.34 A total of eight (16) consents were monitored this period. Mostly these were associated with earthworks/subdivisions which had associated waterways however other such as NZ transport Agencies and Councils road culvert maintenance programmes also received attention.

Fully Complying (1)	Minor non-compliance (2)	Moderate non-compliance (3)	Significant Non-compliance (4)	Not actively monitored (5)	Not operational at visit (6)	Not given effect to (7)	Not exercised (8)
4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0

Dams

- 5.35 Small scale damming of fresh water is a permitted activity as the effects are usually minimal and may even provide positive benefits. Large scale damming however may create significant hydrological and ecological effects as well as provide downstream risk in the event of structural failure if poorly engineered. All large scale dams therefore require resource consent in Tasman District.

Compliance Summary

- 5.36 Ten (0) resource consents for in stream dams were monitored over the period.

Fully Complying (1)	Minor non-compliance (2)	Moderate non-compliance (3)	Significant Non-compliance (4)	Not actively monitored (5)	Not operational at visit (6)	Not given effect to (7)	Not exercised (8)
1	5	4	0	0	0	0	0

Water

- 5.37 Individual and cumulative abstraction of ground and surface water has the potential to adversely affect a water body through wide ranging environmental impacts including other user's ability to access water or enjoy the recreational values. As irrigation accounts for around 90% of water takes in the district the Council provides for sustainable use of this seasonally limited resource through controls in the TRMP including allocation, minimum flows and rationing. These zones require metering of all water takes through resource

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2013 / 2014

consents. Compliance monitoring section manages this through a dedicated monitoring programme.

Groundwater and Surface water Metering

5.38 At present 37 water management zones in this district have either a full or partial metering requirement on abstractive takes imposed through the TRMP. For the actively metered zones consent holders are required to furnish weekly usage readings on a fortnightly basis over the water metering period. This forms the basis of the compliance monitoring programme. Reporting performance is on accuracy of data and frequency of return. From this information individual allocation and zone usage is monitored. Surface water takes subject to metering requirements including dam storage are included in the water management programme.

Compliance Summary

5.39 The number of consents administered under the water metering project in the 2013-2014 season increased from 1018 to 1125. This number of meters comprises the following:

- 1016 Consented meter takes
- 109 Moutere domestic (permitted activity) metered takes

5.40 Of the consented metered takes:

- 699 were deemed active and required to file weekly returns. These were the consent holders irrigating that season.
- 113 were deemed non active and not required to file weekly returns. These were consent holders not irrigating that season
- 204 are on future implementation

5.41 As this is a targeted monitoring programme full reporting on the water metering programme for the past season is covered in a separate report to Council and is not covered further here.

Discharges**Dairy Effluent**

5.42 A targeted dairy effluent discharge monitoring programme exists for all dairy farms operating in Tasman District. Compliance is assessed on conditions of resource consent for those discharging treated effluent to water and the rules controlling land application of effluent for those operating as permitted activities.

5.43 In the 2013/2014 season a total of 146 dairy sheds had active discharges in the Tasman District. Of those 140 farm dairies operated as Permitted Activities and the remaining six held Resource Consents to discharge treated effluent to water.

5.44 At these inspections each farm was assessed against Resource Consent conditions for the discharge of treated dairy effluent to water, or against the Permitted Activity Rule 36.1.2.3 (the discharge of animal to land). The final compliance results for all 146 farms were:

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2013 / 2014

- 87% - Fully Compliant
- 17% - Non- Compliant
- 1% - Significantly Non-Compliant

5.45 The full report was presented to the Environment & Planning committee on the 10 July meeting and is not covered any further here.

On-site domestic wastewater

5.46 Small volume on-site wastewater discharges outside the reticulated sewerage areas operate as permitted activities (subject to performance standards). Higher volume (>2m³/d) and all new discharges within the wastewater management areas require resource consents. A targeted monitoring programme for wastewater has now been operating for several years which include all consented and those permitted activities where advanced wastewater treatment plants are in situ.

Compliance Summary

5.47 While there remained a high level of demand on staff time responding and resolving domestic wastewater related complaints, throughout the year 164 separate monitoring actions occurred against permitted or consented activities in the district.

Air Discharges

5.48 There were 26 (33) consented air discharges monitored over the period associated with various activities such as outdoor burning, industrial stack discharges through to dust and odour. The results of this monitoring are as follows

Fully Complying (1)	Minor non-compliance (2)	Moderate non-compliance (3)	Significant Non-compliance (4)	Not actively monitored (5)	Not operational at visit (6)	Not given effect to (7)	Not exercised (8)
21	5	0	0	1	0	0	0

Richmond Air Shed

5.49 The Compliance Department operates a targeted monitoring programme for the Richmond Airshed and this winter period continued to provide education, monitoring and enforcement.

5.50 While focus was primarily on properties subject to the rules around use of non compliant woodburners it also extended to excessively smokey discharges. Active patrols were undertaken during the evenings for this purpose. Very few issues of non-compliance were detected during these inspections.

5.51 A detailed summary report to Council on this programme is scheduled for later this year.

Chemical/Industrial Discharges

5.52 New resource consents or those having annual monitoring requirements form a component of the wider discharges monitoring programme. These consents may be associated with waste streams or particular land or infrastructure management activities such as industrial wastes, herbicide spray programmes on roadways, bridge maintenance, dust suppressant or de-icing. There were 14 resource consents monitored over this period.

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2013 / 2014

Fully Complying (1)	Minor non-compliance (2)	Moderate non-compliance (3)	Significant Non-compliance (4)	Not actively monitored (5)	Not operational at visit (6)	Not given effect to (7)	Not exercised (8)
10	3	1	0	0	0	0	0

1080: Sodium Monofluoroacetate

- 5.53 In Tasman District 1080 and cyanide is used to control the possum. These pesticides are often applied both aerially and by hand. The aerial discharge of 1080 to land requires a resource consent under the TRMP and all operations fall into the monitoring programme set up to oversee these annual operations .
- 5.54 During the 2013/14 reporting period no 1080 aerial operations were run in the district.

Notable Industrial and Large Scale Consents
Wastewater Treatment Plants (WWTP)

- 5.55 The largest wastewater treatment plant operating in Tasman district is on Bells Island managing effluent from Nelson and Tasman. The consent holder is the Nelson Regional Sewage Business Unit (NRSBU), a joint venture between Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council. Treated effluent is discharged into the Waimea Estuary and biosolids are applied onto Tasman District Council forested land on Rabbit Island. NRSBU hold a number of discharge consents to land, air and the coastal marine area. Extensive monitoring is required undertaken and supplied to Council.
- 5.56 For the towns and smaller communities Tasman District Councils Engineering Department has resource consents to discharge treated effluent into land and into water from seven community WWTP's. The consent holder is required to monitor a broad range of conditions including effluent quality, volume, odour management, receiving environment impact assessment and performance on maintenance. Performance reporting is required and is audited by the Compliance department.

NRSBU - Discharge to Waimea Estuary

- 5.57 The NRSBU has resource consent to discharge up to 25 000 m³ of treated effluent per day into the Waimea Estuary. They also hold a consent to discharge odour to air.

- Discharge to Water

Conditions of the resource consent require sampling of effluent quality on a monthly basis. The Council receives copies of all sampling results that the business unit carried out.

Routine sampling reports were received as required. While most complied two of the monthly samples showed exceedances in BOD⁵ which were noted as non compliant.

- Discharge to Air

No incidents and fully complying.

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2013 / 2014**NRSBU - Discharge of Biosolids on Rabbit Island**

- 5.58 Nelson Regional Sewage Business Unit has resource consent to discharge stabilised sludge to approximately 1000 hectares of forest land on Rabbit Island. Consent conditions require sampling of effluent, groundwater quality, and soil contaminant concentrations on the irrigated land.
- 5.59 A full report including trends is required to be submitted every six years on anniversary of consent. The six yearly report was due in 2014 and was received on time.

Collingwood WWTP

- 5.60 The Collingwood township WWTP discharges treated effluent into the Burton Ale Stream via a two stage oxidation pond and marsh cell system. The resource consent allowing this requires a range of monitoring including plant performance and surface water monitoring. The consent holder is required to provide sampling data and annual reports.
- 5.61 All sampling data and annual reports for this period received. Consistent minor to moderate non-compliance recorded. The Compliance Department is in discussion with the consent holder on gaining compliance.

Takaka WWTP

- 5.62 The Takaka WWTP currently serves Takaka as well as a number of smaller settlements. The existing system comprises two aerated oxidation ponds feeding eight marsh cells and an infiltration trench. A new consent has now been issued which allows the discharge of 700m³ of effluent via rapid infiltration basins however the consent holder is allowed to continue the discharge through the existing system while major upgrades are undertaken. This has a finite period of three years at which point the discharge must be through the new system.
- 5.63 The consent holder is required to provide sampling data and annual reports.
- 5.64 All sampling data and annual reports for this period received as required. Consistent minor to moderate non compliance recorded due to exceedances in the inflow volumes, discharge volumes and wastewater quality. The Compliance Department is in discussion with the consent holder on gaining compliance

Upper Takaka WWTP

- 5.65 Upper Takaka Wastewater Treatment Plant is a small system that services approximately 26 households and discharges treated effluent into land via a single pond and marsh cell system. All sampling data and annual reports for this period received as required.
- 5.66 Consistent minor to moderate non compliance recorded due to exceedances in the discharge volumes and wastewater quality. The Compliance Department is in discussion with the consent holder on gaining compliance.

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2013 / 2014**Motueka WWTP**

- 5.67 The Motueka WWTP services the township of Motueka and surrounding areas and the resource consent allows for a maximum of 10,000 m³ of effluent per day to be discharged. The recently issued consent has a short duration (expiring in 2018) and allows for the discharge while redesign and upgrades are implemented.
- 5.68 All reports and sampling results received. Consistent minor to moderate non compliance recorded due to exceedances in the discharge volumes and wastewater quality. The Compliance Department is in discussion with the consent holder on gaining compliance.

Tapawera WWTP

- 5.69 Tapawera Wastewater Treatment Plant is a small system servicing the township of Tapawera. This system was upgraded in 2008. The system comprises a single pond feeding into rapid infiltration basins. The consent allows a maximum discharge of up to 500 m³ per day.
- 5.70 Resource consent conditions require quarterly sampling reports and a full biennial report incorporating plant performance and ground water monitoring. Biennial benthic surveys of the Motueka River are also required.
- 5.71 All reports and sampling results received. Consistent minor to moderate non compliance recorded due to exceedances in the discharge volumes and wastewater quality. The Compliance Department is in discussion with the consent holder on gaining compliance.

Murchison WWTP

- 5.72 The Murchison WWTP lies near the Matakaitaki River beside State Highway 6. This system was upgraded under new resource consent granted in 2006 and has had several variations to conditions since then. The system comprises three aerated oxidation ponds. Discharge is to groundwater via infiltration trenches. The resource consent allows for a maximum of 500 m³ of effluent per day to be discharged into the ground. Five bores actively monitor for groundwater effects.
- 5.73 Resource consent conditions require a range of monitoring including plant performance and ground water monitoring.
- 5.74 All reports and sampling results received. Consistent minor to moderate non compliance recorded due to exceedances in the groundwater results which may be result of some potential issue with background water quality. The Compliance Department is in discussion with the consent holder on gaining compliance. .

St Arnaud WWTP

- 5.75 St Arnaud WWTP services the township of St Arnaud. The recently renewed resource consent allows the discharge of up to 290 m³ per day of effluent. The system comprises a single aerated oxidation pond feeding a two stage marsh cell. Discharge is into the ground via infiltration lines.
- 5.76 Resource consent conditions require a range of monitoring including plant performance and ground water monitoring. The annual report and sampling results have been received and are compliant.

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2013 / 2014**Water Supply Schemes**

- 5.77 Tasman District Council operates a number of rural reticulated water schemes supplying potable water to communities in the district. These schemes operate under a suite of consents around the abstraction of water including various intake structures and actual take. Not all Council owned schemes require annual reporting. Compliance with water take is dealt with under the water metering programme and reported there. Smaller private domestic and irrigation schemes are also covered under the Water Meter programme.
- 5.78 No issues arose from the operation of these Council schemes.

Landfills and Transfer Stations

- 5.79 Tasman District Council Asset Engineering operates a single land fill and a number of transfer stations in the District. A suite of consents are associated with these sites including:
- Discharge to land;
 - Discharge stormwater;
 - Discharge contaminants into the air; and
 - Discharge into groundwater

Eve Valley Landfill

- 5.80 Eves Valley has been operating as an engineered, sanitary landfill since 1989. Stage 1 incorporating 4.8 hectares was capped and closed in 2001. Stage 2 of the landfill covering 4.5 ha is currently operational.
- 5.81 Eves Valley has resource consents to:
- Discharge up to 40000 m³ of refuse annually into the ground.
 - Discharge treated stormwater from stages 1 and 2 of the landfill, via settling ponds, to an unnamed tributary of the Eves Valley Stream.
 - Discharge contaminants to air including dust, odour, landfill gas, and if required, flared landfill gas.
- 5.82 Annual reporting is required which covers the range of performance conditions including site management and ground/surface water sampling.

Discharge to Land

- 5.83 All sampling and reporting conditions met over the period. Some minor exceedances in certain measures detected in some ground water bore results. No follow up required.

Discharge Stormwater

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2013 / 2014

5.84 Sampling and reporting conditions met over the period. Some minor exceedance in one sediment measure detected however background levels higher than consent imposed level. No follow up required.

Discharge to Air

5.85 Annual report received. No issues.

Scott's Quarry Transfer Station: Takaka, Golden Bay

5.86 Scott's Quarry is Golden Bay's main refuse collection depot. The site is subject to two resource consents:

- Land use consent to use land for a transfer station.
- Discharge of stormwater.

5.87 Scott's quarry is subject to a comprehensive range of ground and surface water quality sampling and site management conditions.

5.88 No issues of non-compliance have been detected. All sampling received as required.

Richmond Transfer Station

5.89 Richmond transfer station is the largest of the transfer stations in the district. The land is designated as a transfer station under the Council's TRMP. The site now operates subject to the conditions of a consent allowing the discharge of stormwater to the Coastal Marine Area.

5.90 Quarterly sampling results received. Some minor non-compliance with sample results around metals recorded which exceed the ANZECC guideline measures set in the consent. As at 30 June the annual report and an updated operational plan was outstanding. The Compliance Department is following up with the consent holder re this non-compliance.

Mariri Transfer Station: Motueka

5.91 Mariri transfer station services the area of Motueka and surrounding areas of the Moutere and Mapua/Ruby Bay. The land is designated as a transfer station under the TRMP.

5.92 This site was granted a discharge consent in September 2009 with a subsequent variation in 2013. Conditions require sampling and annual reporting. All reporting has been provided as required.

Murchison Recovery Centre

5.93 This site is on the former landfill and operates two consents for discharge to air and stormwater granted in 2008. All performance reporting and management plans were received as required.

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2013 / 2014**TIMBER TREATMENT PLANTS****Nelson Pine Industries Ltd**

- 5.94 Nelson Pine Industries Limited operates a MDF and LVL plants at Lower Queen Street, Richmond. In April 2013 this company was granted a suite of new consents.
- 5.95 During the 2013/14 year NPI undertook all monitoring as required under their consents and supplied the results to Council.
- 5.96 Air discharge - No exceedances were recorded in concentrations of formaldehyde or the other measures required under consent.
- 5.97 Stormwater discharge - Sampling has detected exceedances in particular measure. The Compliance Department has subsequently followed up with the consent holder.

Carter Holt Harvey

- 5.98 Carter Holt Harvey (CHH) operates a sawmill complex at Eves Valley. The company holds a suite of consents including air, stormwater and hazardous facility. The site operates a drainage and spillage containment system which collects all the site stormwater run-off and any significant spillages. The system directs all stormwater from the site through mixing and settling ponds into storage ponds. Post-treatment stormwater is recycled through the hydrant or into the process water supply dam. The company holds two stormwater discharge consents which allow controlled discharges to nearby streams in high rainfall events under strict conditions.
- 5.99 As part of the various resource consent conditions the company supplies a range of reporting. All reporting has been complied with and no issues of non-compliance.

AICA Limited

- 5.100 AICA Limited operates a phenol and formaldehyde resin plant at Lower Queen Street, Richmond formerly owned by DYNA NZ Limited. The company holds resource consent to discharge contaminants into the air from the production of phenol and formaldehyde resins and resource consent to discharge stormwater into the Waimea Estuary. The company also has land use consents to erect structures and store chemicals on site.
- 5.101 As part of the resource consent conditions authorising the discharge of contaminants into air, the company supplies quarterly sampling and an annual report to the Council detailing compliance with consent conditions, including ambient monitoring and stack testing for formaldehyde.
- 5.102 During the 2013/14 year the company undertook all monitoring as required under the consent and supplied the results to Council. No exceedances were recorded in concentrations of formaldehyde or the other measures required under consent.
- 5.103 The company also has resource consent to discharge stormwater into the Waimea Estuary. Over the 2013/14 year all stormwater was collected and recycled back into the plant and there was no discharge into the Waimea Estuary.

Goldpine Industries

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2013 / 2014

- 5.104 Goldpine Industries operates a CCA and Alkaline Copper Quat (ACQ) timber treatment plant on the floodplain of the Upper Motueka River. The site occupies around 28 hectares.
- 5.105 Goldpine Industries hold a large number of consents for this site including, discharge of stormwater, air discharge, hazardous substance and other land use consents. A number contain sampling and reporting with all results to be provided to the Council.
- 5.106 All reports and sample data received and no issues of non-compliance detected.

Hunters Laminates 2014 Limited

- 5.107 Hunters Laminates 2014 Limited is the new owner of this business which operates a timber processing facility at Beach Road in the Richmond industrial area. The primary product is laminate timber products. As a timber treatment plant the company uses LOSP processes.
- 5.108 The company holds a resource consents to discharge of stormwater and hazardous substance storage. Resource consent conditions for this site include a comprehensive range of tiered sampling and reporting clauses.
- 5.109 Sampling results and reports are required to be forwarded to Council as are maintenance plans.
- 5.110 Sampling results and other reporting requirement have been undertaken however the Compliance Department is working with the new owners to achieve some outstanding matters left over from previous years.

Prime Pine

- 5.111 Prime Pine operates a timber processing and treatment facility in the Little Sydney Valley. This site is a CCA treatment plant and holds a suite of consents associated with the operation including stormwater discharge, air and hazardous facility. Stormwater run-off and steam condensate from the kiln is currently collected on the site and channelled into a two pond system prior to discharge into the Little Sydney Valley Stream.
- 5.112 A summary of stormwater and sediment sampling are supplied annually and the 2014 report is due.

DAIRY PROCESSING FACTORIES**Fonterra Co-operative Group**

- 5.113 Fonterra Co-operative Group Limited own and operate two milk processing factories located in Brightwater and Takaka.

- **Takaka Plant**

The Takaka factory is the larger of the two factories in the Tasman District and Fonterra holds a suite of consents related to its operation including:

- Consent to discharge combustion products, odours and particulate matter into the air;
- Consent to discharge wastewater and whey onto land;
- Consent to discharge wastewater and whey into the Takaka River during flood flow;
- Consent to take groundwater.

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2013 / 2014

5.114 As part of the resource consent conditions authorising the various discharges, the company is required to supply various reports on performance at specified periods. The company has complied with reporting during the 2013/14 period.

- **Brightwater Plant**

5.115 The Brightwater factory produces milk and milk powder products and hold consents for:

- Resource consents to discharge combustion products, odours and particulate matter into the air;
- Resource consent to discharge stormwater and uncontaminated cooling water;
- Resource consent to store hazardous substances;
- Resource consent to take groundwater.

5.116 As part of the resource consent conditions authorising the various discharges, the company is required to supply various reports on performance at specified periods. The company has provided most reports however one report under the discharge stormwater consent is currently outstanding and requires follow up. No non compliance with discharge measures recorded during the 2013/14 period.

FISH PROCESSORS**Talley: Port Motueka**

5.117 Talley's operate a fish processing, fishmeal and ice cream factory at Port Motueka. The company holds a suite of consents including:

- Two resource consents to discharge factory wash down water into the Moutere Inlet;
- Two resource consent to discharge stormwater into the Moutere Inlet;
- Resource consent to discharge brine water and wash down water from cooling buildings into the Moutere inlet;
- Resource consent to discharge odour and combustion gases into the air;

5.118 These consents are all up for renewal and applications have been lodged which are currently being processed. In the interim the existing conditions prevail.

5.119 During this period a number of instances of minor non-compliance were detected in reporting obligations and sample results. The Compliance Department has followed up with the consent holder re non-compliance.

Salmon Farms

5.120 Two freshwater salmon farms operate in Golden Bay. New Zealand King Salmon (NZKS) is located on the banks of Waikoropupu (Pupu springs) River and Anatoki Salmon is located on the banks of the Anatoki River. Both companies have a variety of resource consents relating to:

- Diverting and taking of water;
- Structures in waterways; and
- Discharge of water and contaminants into receiving waterways.

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2013 / 2014

- 5.121 Both salmon farms are required as part of their discharge consent conditions to supply annual reports on discharge quality. The reports are to detail what effects the discharge may be having on the receiving water quality and macroinvertebrate communities.
- 5.122 During the 2013/14 year both companies undertook all monitoring as required under the consent and supplied annual reports.
- 5.123 NZKS recorded one minor non-compliance with an effluent measure and engaged a consultant to resample which complied.
- 5.124 Anatoki Salmon provided all required monitoring. This site has recorded consistent non-compliance with its discharge restrictions into the Anatoki River however the cause is accepted as being outside the consent holders control in that slope destabilisation in a adjoining creek during several rainfall events has impacted on the ponds through large scale sediment loading.

6 Complaints Action 2013/2014

6.1 The Compliance Department provides twenty four hour complaint response and each year investigates a wide range of activities as a result of public complaints. During the 2013/14 year a total of 1897 complaints were received by Council related to the RMA or Litter Act. Overall this represented a 4% increase on the previous 12 months. Table 6 displays the trend in complaint numbers in Tasman district over last five years.

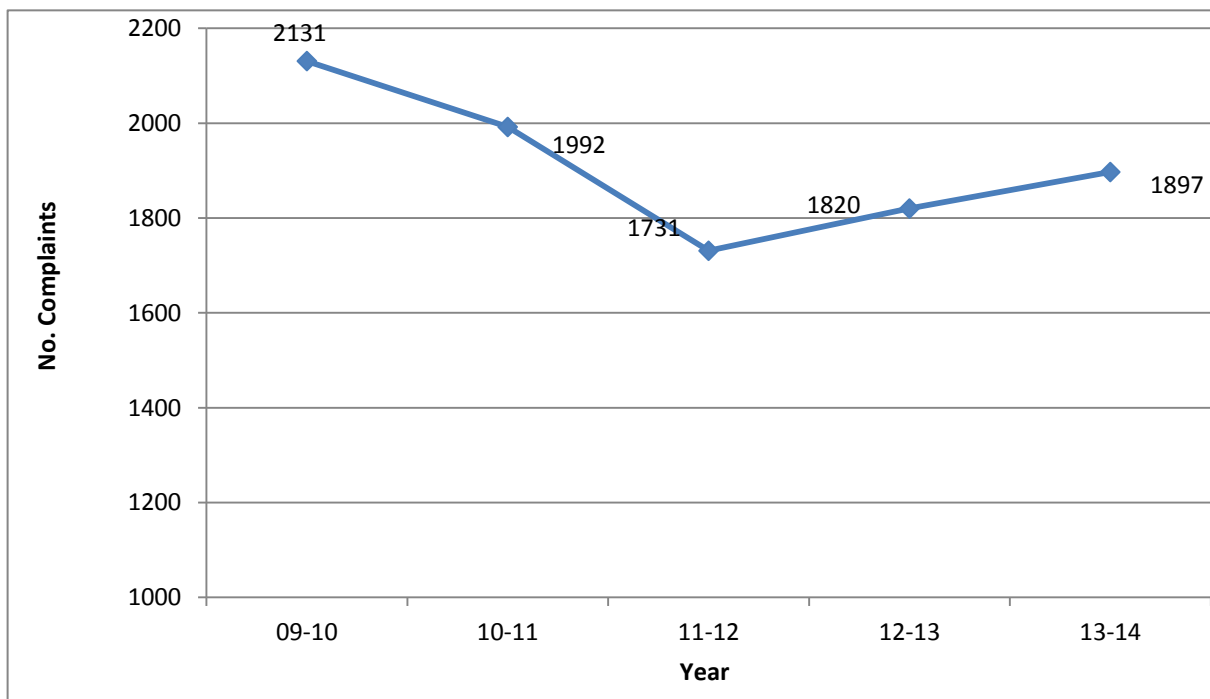


Table 6: Trend in complaint numbers in Tasman district over last five years

6.2 The following graph provides a simple summary of these complaint numbers broken down into the eight standardised complaint categories used in annual reporting.

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2013 / 2014

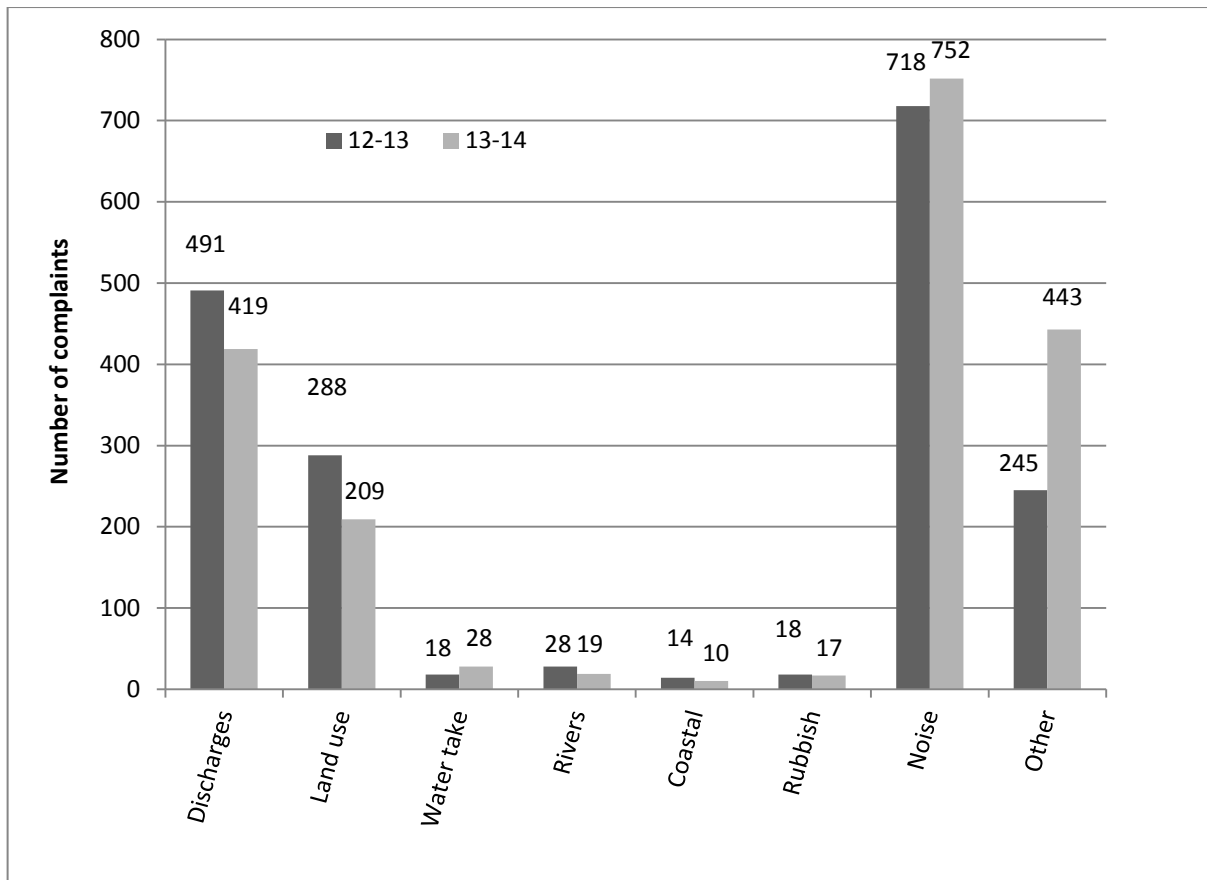


Table 7: Number of complaints received in comparison to previous year by general category

Discharges

6.3 A significant decrease in complaints was recorded in this category this year. Underlying this was the reduction in smoke and odour complaints with rural and urban smoke complaints down across the period. Elevated odour complainants last year were associated with two activities and specific complainant behaviour and these were absent this year due to a change in one activity and the response to complainants in the other. While it can be said that an overall decrease was seen across most categories we capture, two did see an increase which offset the wider reduction. These were the areas of dust discharge and stormwater. The increase in dust discharges was associated with a particular activity in Motueka and the stormwater increase was associated with rainfall events and was catchment driven more or less.

Land Use

6.4 Land use also saw a decrease this reporting period. This downward shift was not attributable to any one particular complaint type and was across all types captured within the database with the exception of a slight increase in resource consent condition breaches.

Water

6.5 A moderate increase in complaints recorded within this category mostly around ground water takes and associated with the dry periods.

Rivers

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2013 / 2014

6.6 Overall decrease in complaints recorded within this category this year. Of those received many were associated with some bed disturbance and diversions however no particular pattern was evident and most were not associated with the major waterways.

Coastal

6.7 No real change in the level of complaints associated with coastal activities from last year. Most complaints were associated with disturbance of foreshore or estuarine tidal areas predominantly from vehicle or motorcycle passage. Some structures or protection work also prompted complaints.

Noise

6.8 While there was an increase in noise complaints this activity is reported through the Regulatory Section it is not covered here.

Other

6.9 The category of other includes rubbish enforcement, fire hazards, abandoned vehicles, freedom camping or other requests for service. A sharp increase here is as a result of various activities and requests for service as a result of active monitoring programmes such as the Airshed programme or the freedom camping enforcement.

7 Enforcement Action

7.1 Tasman District Council has a statutory obligation to enforce observance of plan rules and consent conditions. Councils authorised enforcement officers also have powers to take action where a breach of rules or consent are found. Any enforcement action undertaken by Council is in strict accordance with Tasman District Council's Enforcement Policy and Guidelines.

7.2 One of Council's key measures of performance is timely resolution of non significant compliance with respect to breach of consent conditions. Significant non-compliance is grade as 4. Timely resolution is defined as 80% resolved within nine months and 95% resolved with 12 months.

7.3 During the 2013/14 reporting year a total of 79 grades were assigned for various consented activities where non-compliance had been detected.

7.4 Of the 79 the following is recorded.

	Number	Resolved	Nine months
Formal actions such as warning, directions,	35	27	0
Formal action such as abatement notices and fines	3	3	N/A
Prosecution	0	0	N/A
Total	38*	79%	79%

* NOTE This total represents the number of cases subject to resolution within the 12 month period ending 30 June 2014. An additional 41 significant non compliance actions have been recorded in the later part of the reporting period and are now working towards resolution.

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2013 / 2014

7.5 During the 2013/14 year Council compliance officers undertook a range of enforcement actions in response to detected non-compliance or breaches. The following table provides a summary of enforcement action taken including against the same period last year. It should be noted that enforcement action includes response to breaches of consent conditions, non-compliance with rules for a permitted activity in the TRMP, or infringements against the Litter Act.

Enforcement action	Y13-14	Y12-13
Abatement notices	136	54
Infringement notices	50	46
Enforcement orders	0	2
Prosecutions	2	4

Table 5: Summary of Enforcement action during the 13/14 year in Tasman District with previous year comparison data

Abatement Notices

7.6 A total of 136 Abatement notices were issued by the Compliance Department over the period the details of which are contained in the following table. It should be noted that this data excludes those abatement notices issued under Section 16 (noise) by the Regulatory department but does include those issued by this department in relation to consent condition breaches where noise was the non complying factor.

Section 9 – Land use	
Land use - Breach condition of consent. TRMP zone restrictions	27
Land disturbance	2
	Total 29
Section 13 – Rivers/Lakes	
Disturbance of the bed of a river in breach of Tasman Resource Management Plan	3
	Total 3
Section 14 - Water	
Breach of resource consent conditions to take water	11
	Total 11
Section 15 - Discharges	
Discharge to air	66
Discharge to land - Wastewater	18
Discharge to land - dairy effluent	2
Discharge to land - stormwater	6
Discharge to CMA	1
	Total 93

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2013 / 2014
Infringement Fines

7.7 During the period a total of 50 infringement fines were issued for breaches against the Resource Management Act or Litter Act as outlined in the following table.

Resource Management Act 1991	Number	Paid	Court recovery	Withdrawn	Fine Total
Contravention of section 9 - (Land use)	8	8	0	0	\$2,400
Contravention of section 12 - Coastal	1	1	0	0	\$500
Contravention of section 13 - (Rivers)	3	2	0	1	\$1,000
Contravention of section 14 - (Water)	13	8	2	3	\$5,500
Contravention of section 15(2A) - (Discharge Air - breach regulation)	2	2	0	0	\$600
Contravention of section 15(1)(c) - (Discharge Air - Industrial premises)	5	5	0	0	\$5,000
Contravention of section 15(1)(d) - (Discharge Land - Industrial premises)	2	2	0	0	\$2,000
Contravention of section 15(1) (b) (Discharge Land - May enter water)	2	2	0	0	\$1,500
Contravention of an abatement notice	9	4	4	1	\$6,000
Litter Act 1979					
Deposit and Leave Litter	5	1	2	2	\$1,200
Total	50	35	8	7	\$25,700

Table 3: Infringement notices by type

Enforcement Orders

7.8 No enforcement orders were applied for during this period

Prosecutions

7.9 Four prosecutions were either initiated or finalised in this period.

Finalised

- TDC v Highlander Trust Limited
 - Charges: Unauthorised discharge of contaminants (sediment)
Breach of Abatement notice
 - Plea: Defendants pleaded guilty on all charges
 - Sentencing: Sentenced 10 December 2013 to fine of \$51,016.

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2013 / 2014

- TDC v Kaurel Dairy Limited & A Begg
 - Charges: Unauthorised discharge of contaminants (dairy effluent)
Unauthorised works in a watercourse
Breach of Abatement notice
 - Plea: Defendants pleaded guilty on all charges
 - Sentencing: Sentenced 27 June 2014 to a fine of \$49,395.

- TDC v Eden Roads Farm
 - Charges: Two x unauthorised take of water
 - Plea: Defendants pleaded guilty on all charges
 - Court date: 15 November 2013 and 20 March 2014 (Appeal of Sentence)
 - Sentencing: Resentenced after appeal hearing to \$18,886

Pending

- TDC v Awarua Farms & Woolley
 - Charges: 11 x Unauthorised discharge contaminants to land
Two x Breach of Enforcement Order
 - Plea: Not guilty
 - Court date: This matter is set for defended hearing 29 September 2014

- TDC v Jagers and Droppers
 - Charges: Charges against the Resource Management Act
Charges against the Building Act
Breach of Enforcement Order
 - Plea: First called on the 11 July defendants intimated guilty pleas to all the charges before the registrar.
 - Court date: Formal pleas and sentencing to take place on 15 August

8 Future Strategies

- 8.1 A review of the Compliance monitoring work programme continues with focus on better use of our staffing resources and ensuring we are targeting the right activities. Emphasis is also on improving our data capture and reporting processes in order to meet increasing needs for central government reporting, particularly in the area of water management and a lot of work is going into this administrative role at present.
- 8.2 As stated a principal driver of the review is to establish that current core activity areas are valid.
- 8.3 While not finalised it is envisaged that the result from this is:

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2013 / 2014

- Key programmes are identified
- Better delivery of resources into those areas identified as significant to the environment, the community or of national importance
- Improved flexibility and scope to change to demands and shifting expectations.
- Better delivery of outcomes in key areas by targeted efforts.
- A more robust auditable system with improved reporting capability.

9 Conclusion

- 9.1 As always complaint response continues to occupy a considerable amount of time and this impacts on the consent monitoring outputs however it is essential that Council responds to public and community concerns and provides a 24 hour service. Some of the issues this year have been complex and take time to resolve as they often involve multiple complainants.
- 9.2 Prosecutions and significant enforcement actions are the other time consuming but necessary activity as council needs to respond to significant offending in a robust and meaningful way, not only to provide appropriate response to the offending but the deterrent effect this has on others. This year several of the prosecutions have involved considerable time and resources but have achieved excellent outcomes.
- 9.3 On the monitoring front the water metering and Dairy programme along with the wastewater have seen pleasing results and good performance from the majority of consent holders.
- 9.4 Worthy of note also this year has been the continuing roll out of the Water Meter Regulations and the Richmond Airshed and very good progress can now be seen in these programmes as we move towards increasing compliance.
- 9.5 Work will continue in improving the databases and their reporting functionality as well as increased timely monitoring of consents.

6 Attachments

Nil